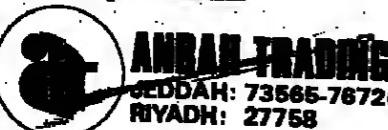


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arab news

Publishers: saudi research and marketing company

VOL. V NO. 120

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1980 JEDDAH RABI-AL-AWAL 5, 1400 A.H.

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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Gold dips to \$737.5 per ounce

LONDON, Jan. 22 (R) — Gold plunged by almost \$140 an ounce on bullion markets Tuesday in its sharpest-ever decline, raising immediate questions as to whether the gold price boom was over.

The gold price was fixed Tuesday afternoon on the important London market at \$737.50 an ounce after hitting as low as \$728 at one point.

Dealers attributed the fall to profit-taking and fears of government curbs on gold dealing after the metal touched its latest record height of \$875 an ounce in New York Monday night. Tuesday's London afternoon fix was nearly \$100 down on Monday night's closing price of \$834, itself almost \$300 up on the price three weeks ago.

Dealers said the decline in the price of gold started after the New York Commodity Exchange took action to dampen speculation in silver, whose price, like gold's had risen to unprecedented records in recent weeks.

This raised fears of similar moves over gold.

West Germany also extended some of its controls on foreign exchange dealings to government metals Monday.

Tuesday's tumble came amid reports from the office of the U.S. Comptroller of Currency in Washington that he was studying the role of banks in the gold market to see whether restraining action was necessary.

Gold opened in London and Zurich Tuesday at around \$835 an ounce before falling rapidly in active and heavy trading, dealers said.

Gold dealers have consistently maintained there will be technical adjustments in the bullion price as speculators take profits at the high, very volatile levels of the past few days.

In the longer term, some dealers predict a gold price in four figures.

Investors traditionally turn to gold in times of political stress. Pushing up the price the past few days was the fear the Soviets are planning a drive to control the Middle East oil area to strangle Western energy supplies.

Qatar ruler gets note from Khaled

DOHA, Jan. 22 (SPA) — The ruler of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa ibn Hamad Al Thani received a verbal message from King Khaled Tuesday. It was conveyed by Dr. Milhem, minister of state, who had earlier delivered a similar message to the President of the United Arab Emirates Sheikh Zayed ibn Sultan Al Nahyan.

In Riyadh Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal received the PLO representative in the Kingdom and the ambassadors of the Netherlands and Denmark.

No details were given on the message or the meeting with the PLO official.

But Saudi Arabia has taken the lead in the Arab world in opposing the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, and the first country to announce a boycott of the Moscow Olympic games.

Saudi Arabia's position is that Afghan rebels fighting the Marxist government need all possible assistance.

DR. FAKHRY HOSPITAL

AL KHOBAR

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PSYCHIATRIC & NEUROLOGY
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PLO calls for strike

BEIRUT, Jan. 22 (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has called for a general strike throughout the Arab world on Jan. 26 in protest against the opening of the Egyptian-Israeli borders that day.

A statement issued by the PLO Executive Committee and quoted by the Palestine news agency Wafa called on Arabs and Palestinians "to express indignation, and condemnation of this treason with various methods, including a general strike on that ill-fated day."

In Tel Aviv, Prime Minister Menahem Begin Tuesday said Israel's first ever embassy in Egypt will be set up temporarily in a central Cairo hotel until permanent quarters are found.

Begin told the Knesset (parliament) foreign affairs and defense committee that 11 rooms at Cairo's Hilton Hotel will serve as Israel's interim embassy when Israel and Egypt officially inaugurate diplomatic relations next week.

An Egyptian mission is expected to arrive in Israel to select the location of its embassy in Tel Aviv.

The two countries will exchange ambas-

Universities in Egypt ban W. Bank pupils

TEL AVIV, Jan. 22 (AP) — Palestinian students returning home to the occupied West Bank have reported a new Egyptian ban on their admittance to universities there, a military spokesman said Tuesday.

Egyptian authorities told the West Bank students in Cairo they would no longer be accepted schools unless at least one parent had been born in Egypt.

The ruling would affect virtually all students from the occupied territory who want to study in Egypt's universities.

"There are very few people in the West Bank who have Egyptian parents," the military spokesman said.

According to the spokesman, the students were told that the ban was Egypt's way of protesting remarks made by Hikmet Masri, director of a-Najah University in Nablus, that were critical of the Egyptian-Israeli peace accords. Masri is responsible for compiling the annual list of West Bank students who plan to study in Egypt. Approximately 2,000 pupils now study in Egyptian primary and secondary schools and universities. Almost no West Bank students were accepted to Egyptian schools during the last year, the military spokesman said.

Masri was not available for comment.

In another development local elections to set up new municipal councils on the occupied West Bank will be delayed from their statutory date of next April, the military government decided Monday.

The decision was taken because the elections to an autonomous council, due to be established under the terms of the Camp David accords, are to be held at about the same time. Israeli — Egyptian negotiations on the autonomy plan are still in progress and it is not certain they will be concluded in time.

But if they are, election publicity should concentrate on the autonomy council and not be disturbed by municipal elections, military government spokesmen said.

sadors on Feb. 26.

In Cairo Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, greeting his Israeli counterpart Ezer Weizman, reaffirmed Tuesday the peace agreement would be carried out in "good faith."

Weizman arrived in Cairo for three days of talks with Egyptian military officials about Israel's last interim withdrawal scheduled for Jan. 25 which will leave Egypt with three-fourths of the Sinai occupied in the 1967 war.

"It is part of normalization that my arrival is just a natural thing," Weizman said in an airport statement. "We don't have many problems to discuss so we will be each other's company."

Aliai a statement, said "implementation of the peace treaty is being carried out on good faith between our two countries. Under the agreement, diplomatic relations will be established one day after Israel's last interim withdrawal."

He added that the Palestinian autonomy negotiations, currently bogged down, would also be a topic of their talks.

A crisis atmosphere has beset the eight-month-old talks after Egypt rejected Israel's ideas for the structure of a self-rule authority in the West Bank and Gaza Strip where 1.5 million Palestinians live.

During a brief press conference after a meeting with his Egyptian counterpart, the Israeli defense minister pointed out that it "was natural for problems to pop up in the implementation of the Camp David accords. The treaty ended 30 years of war between the two sides."

If anyone expected that two countries like Egypt and Israel to normalize things and have peace without any problems he must be an ultra-optimist," he said "I am just an optimist."

U.S. to give Egypt military aid

CAIRO, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak presented Tuesday a detailed report to President Anwar Sadat on his talks with President Jimmy Carter who pledged to provide Egypt with its military needs, the semi-official newspaper *Al Ahram* reported.

It said Mubarak asked the United States to provide Egypt with all its military needs regardless of its cost.

Carter told Mubarak that he would seek Congressional approval for the funds needed, the newspaper said.

Mubarak accordingly presented a list of the arms needed in Egypt, the newspaper said without giving further details.

However, U.S. government officials said the United States has offered Egypt a multi-billion-dollar package of military aid credit, making a major commitment to help modernize Egypt's armed forces.

The offer includes top-of-the-line F-16 fighter planes and M-60 tanks whose inclusion has raised Israeli objections, said the sources, who declined to be named.

The offer, presented to Mubarak last week, would provide Egypt a bit more than \$1 billion in military credits over two years, starting in the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1, the sources said. Tentatively, the administration has offered to add \$800 million per year in credits for three years, starting in 1982.

But if they are, election publicity should concentrate on the autonomy council and not be disturbed by municipal elections, military government spokesmen said.

Revolutionary guards in this mountain village said there were no survivors when the plane crashed in dense fog over the snow-covered Elborz mountains during a scheduled domestic flight from the eastern city of Mashad.

Rescue workers said early Tuesday that about 80 bodies had so far been recovered

from the blazing wreckage, a three-and-a-half-hour trek on foot from the nearest road.

The special representative of Ayatollah Khomeini in the Lashgarak area said it had been impossible to bring the bodies down the snowbound slopes to waiting ambulances, and they returned empty to Tehran.

Hassan Motahari, the Ayatollah's representative, said he had asked for helicopters to come this morning to pick up the charred bodies. Most of the victims found so far were women, he said.

Revolutionary guards sealed off roads leading to the crash area and the state radio appealed to relatives of the dead not to try to approach the scene.

Villagers said they saw a flash light up the sky followed by the noise of the impact.

One guard who reached the wreckage said: "As we approached the plane we heard someone screaming. But when we got there we found nobody alive."

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For officer cadets

National Guard college to be named for King

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — The National Guard's new military college will be named King Khaled Military College, it was announced here Tuesday.

Prince Abdullah, the second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, has received a letter from the King containing his approval of naming the college after him.

The new college for which a contract was signed in early 1978, is estimated to be costing nearly SR460 million. The project is

Danish farm official will arrive for talks

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 — Danish Agriculture Minister Paul Dalsager is due to arrive here Friday for talks on cooperation in agriculture and dairy farming.

Last year Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh signed two agreements covering Danish consultancy services to the ministry during a three-day visit to Denmark. He also visited Argentina during the same week, the first Saudi Arabian minister to visit that country.

At a press conference in Copenhagen Dr. Sheikh said Saudi Arabia was adopting the most advanced technology in developing its agriculture and animal husbandry.

Danish Ambassador Paul Bent Sandergaard said then that the two countries were seeking closer cooperation through Danish technology "because the problems that faced Denmark twenty years ago confront Saudi Arabia today, in particular shortage of labor."

"That's why Denmark depends heavily on capital-intensive farming. Saudi Arabia could benefit from our experience despite the vast disparities in climatic conditions," he said.

Deomark has already built seven dairy farms and Danish experts are working at the Ministry of Agriculture.

A large Danish delegation of experts has been in Riyadh for sometime consulting with Saudi Arabian experts on specific areas for cooperation, according to Olehrick Anderson, counsellor at the Danish Embassy here.

Anderson told Arab News Tuesday the experts will identify areas with which the ministers will deal in detail.

expected to be completed by October or November.

The 186,000 square meters on which the college is being built will hold all buildings and installations to train cadets as capable officers of the National Guard.

Cadets, the teaching staff and their families will be housed on the premises.

In a separate educational development, Sheikh Hassan Abdullah Al Al-Sheikh, minister of higher education and chancellor of the universities, chaired a session meeting of the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran Tuesday.

The participants included Sheikh Hisham Nazer, minister of planning; Dr. Bakr Abdullah Bakr, vice-chancellor of UPM; Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, vice-chancellor of the University of Riyadh; Dr. Mahmoud Safar, the deputy minister in the Ministry of Higher Education, and members of the senate.

Dr. Saleh Abdullah Bakhrehab, secretary general of UPM, said after the meeting that the senate approved the university's account for fiscal year 1978/79 and its budget for 1980/81. It also approved a decision to increase the living allowance of married students from SR500 to SR1,000 per month.

The senate also discussed a temporary building for an electronics teaching program, Bakhrehab added.

Riyadh traders told to use Arabic names

RIYADH, Jan. 22 — Riyadh Mayor Sheikh Abdullah Al-Naim has "declared war" on shopkeepers using foreign names for their shops, *Al-Jazirah* reported Tuesday.

He warned owners of shops, cafes and restaurants that chose alien names for their concern to change them immediately. The municipality will give a chance to those people to substitute Arabic names. If not, the municipality will have no other alternative but to literally destroy signs on the shops.

Naim said the problem was discussed at a meeting he held with the heads of branch municipalities. He believed that shopkeepers chose foreign names because they were not sufficiently familiar with Islamic history, which is full of glorious names. They just pointlessly imitate the West.



SIGNING: Sheikh Rashed Mansoor Rashed, director-general of meteorology, signs an agreement on cooperation in improving meteorological services among Gulf littoral states in Jeddah Monday. The accord was first proposed by the Kingdom in 1977.

On three routes

Jeddah buses to roll soon

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Public transport services will begin there next month.

Saudi Public Transport Company buses will first operate in three routes around the city's ring road and to and from Mecca. Jeddah Traffic Director Lt. Col. Assad Abdul Karim said that the services will ease traffic in Jeddah.

Meanwhile, in Riyadh, Communications Minister Sheikh Hussein Mansouri said Tuesday that construction of the northern part of the ring road around Riyadh will start immediately.

It will link the ring road to Dirriyah Road at the intersection with Riyadh University and Rawda off Khuras Road.

The minister said that design for the remaining 90 kilometers of the ring road have almost been completed and that work on the project will begin soon. He added that Crown Prince Fahd had ordered that the northern section of the road be given to Saudi Arabian firms.

He said that the road will have four lanes in each direction separated by an eight meter wide island. It will connect all populated and commercial areas on its route. Trucks and tankers will not have to go through the city itself, thus easing traffic and avoiding jams. Pollution and noise will also be reduced. It will also be useful for fire engines, ambulances and squad cars.

In a separate development Tuesday, Sheikh Lt. Col. Abdul Rahman ibn Rashed Al-Khalifa, director of Bahrain's General Traffic Department, was received by Interior Minister Prince Naif and Deputy Governor of Riyadh Prince Sattam. They discussed security and traffic problems.

Earlier in the day the Bahraini visitor toured the Interior Security Forces Academy and praised the high standard of traffic men in Saudi Arabia.

In the meantime, interviewed by *Al-Medina* Tuesday, Kamel Qutmosani, director for land and appropriations in Jeddah Municipality, said that Crown Prince Fahd's order to give land plots to all Saudi Arabians unable to buy them will be carried out within a month.

He also said that SR350,000 had been set aside for expropriations to widen streets behind Jeddah's Rush Housing Project, to avoid traffic congestion when people move into the buildings.

But he complained that his department was under-staffed and asked the public to have patience and help officials who are trying to satisfy everyone.

He said that compensation totalling SR574,609,318 had been paid to property owners as a result of expropriation. Work on Crown Prince Fahd's Shabak, Shahab Al-

Yamani meets Finn to discuss relations

RIYADH, Jan. 22 (SPA) — Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani Tuesday met Finnish Minister of Industry and Trade Ulo Sundqvist, who is also responsible for petroleum affairs.

They discussed relations between Finland and Saudi Arabia at the meeting, which was attended by the deputy minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Abdul Aziz Al-Turki. Sheikh Ahmad gave a lunch in honor of Sundqvist and his delegation at the Racing Club in Riyadh. It was attended by officials of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Earlier Tuesday, the Finnish delegation arrived here from Dhahran. They were received by Sheikh Ahmad and officials of his ministry. Sundqvist had Monday visited the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran. He was received by the university's rector, Dr. Bakr Abdullah Bakr, who took him on a tour of the university, taking in the central library, the computer center and the mechanical engineering laboratory. Sundqvist expressed his admiration of educational progress in the Kingdom.

Meanwhile, Sheikh Hisham Nazer, minister of planning, received Tuesday the chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, Lord Limerick. They discussed increasing the participation of British companies in the development of the Kingdom.

A Dutch trade delegation arrived in Dhahran Tuesday in a three day visit to the Eastern Province. Members will hold talks with officials of the Dammam Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and meet businessmen.

Envoy to Pakistan presents credentials

ISLAMABAD, Jan. 22 (SPA) — The new Saudi Arabian ambassador to Pakistan, Sheikh Samir Al-Shihabi, presented his credentials to President Zia ul-Haq Tuesday. He arrived here Monday. His predecessor, Sheikh Riyad Al-Khatib, died last week.

Sindi thanks Khaled

Saudia staff give dinner for two directors-general

By Joseph Eltayer

JEDDAH, Jan. 22 — The staff of Saudia Tuesday evening gave a dinner here in honor of Sheikh Kamel Sindi and Capt. Ahmad Mattar, the outgoing and new directors-general of the airline. The party was held at the Jeddah Palace Hotel.

Sindi has been appointed assistant to Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan for civil aviation affairs, a post with ministerial rank. In a message to all employees of the airline, he has thanked King Khaled for the Royal Decree that made the appointment.

Sindi said that he was proud of the confidence placed in him by King Khaled, Crown Prince Fahd, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah and Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan.

He hoped he would be able to strive to achieve more in aviation, and to help Saudi Arabia keep pace with the advanced countries in the field.

Sindi, whose new position includes supervision of the Presidency of Civil Aviation and General Directorate of Meteorology, Saudia and the International Airports projects, commended all Saudia employees for their devotion and diligence in discharging their duties during his time in Saudia. He said that because of the blessing of God and the efforts of Saudia staff, the airline has become a source of pride to them all.

He congratulated Mattar, who was his deputy for operations, for the Royal confidence shown in him in his promotion to director general.

He concluded his message "I would request all brothers working in Saudia to intensify their spirit of cooperation and diligence in working with Capt. Mattar on the same level I received from them during past years so that we may maintain Saudia's progress and its standing among major international airlines."



Sheikh Kamel Sindi



Ahmed Mattar

WEATHER

It will be unsettled in the northern, and parts of the central and eastern regions. Cloud will be thick. It will be warm and humid in the western region with scattered cloud.

Winds will be westerly to south-westerly and moderate. They may get active occasionally, causing sand haze.

Seas will be light to moderate at night, and medium to choppy during the day.

Tuesday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	33
Jeddah	33
Riyadh	30
Dhahran	25
Medina	29
Taif	27
Jizan	31
Hail	34
Turif	12
Arar	09
Jouf	10
Ahha	20

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Australia to formally back Carter's boycott

CANBERRA, Jan. 22 (AP) — The Australian Government formally decided to back U.S. President Jimmy Carter's call to boycott the Olympic games in Russia if Soviet troops do not withdraw from Afghanistan.

The government's move followed a day-long cabinet meeting in Melbourne. Carter has asked the U.S. Olympic Committee to hold all American athletes back from the games if Soviet troops do not withdraw from Afghanistan within a month.

Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser said, "The government takes a most serious view of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan and regards it as a grave threat to world peace and to all independent nations."

"It also believes that the great majority of Australians would want their government to express in strong terms our complete opposition to the actions of the Soviet government."

"The government considers that one of the most telling ways in which the opposition of Australia and other independent nations to Soviet actions can be expressed, particularly by the people of the USSR, is an effective boycott of the 1980 Olympic games in Moscow by the Olympic Committees of those nations."

The Australian government's decision will form the basis of the brief Fraser will take to Washington for talks with Carter Jan. 31. He will meet later with British

Soviets calm despite furor about games

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (AP) — A top official of the Moscow Olympics Organizing Committee said that "the Olympics will go on" and that the games do not depend on "the political caprice of anyone, regardless of his rank and position."

Vladimir I. Popov, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee, spoke following Carter's call for a transfer of the Olympics from Moscow or an American boycott if Soviet troops fail to leave Afghanistan.

"We are calm people," Popov said. "But we think that all the anxiety that people from the outside are injecting into the Olympics is hardly helping the games."

Meanwhile, the official TASS news agency accused Carter of "grossly distorting the essence" of Soviet activities in Afghanistan and of using athletes as "some kind of hostages" — adding that "this is despite the fact that of late Carter has repeatedly denounced the use of hostages for political ends."

TASS said "the president's demand is clearly political and its aim is to disrupt detente and to undermine peaceful cooperation of peoples."

"If one is to use sports terminology," the agency added, "one can say that the Olympic annals will recall Carter as a man who erected, rather than cleared away, burdens and that Carter's decision will, in the long run, doubtless prove a goal he scored into his own net."

Popov said Moscow had given the International Olympic Committee a guarantee it would host the games and has done "everything so that athletes, guests, officials and journalists will get the optimal treatment."

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London.

Australia has adopted an increasingly tough stance over the Soviet moves in Afghanistan, cutting transport, fishing, cultural and scientific links with Moscow.

Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock left today on a tour of seven Asian capitals for urgent consultations on the Afghan issue.

West European Governments responded with caution to Carter's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics if Russian troops stay in Afghanistan.

Continental European governments, baying to U.S. pressure, Monday said they would discuss it, but they generally doubted whether a boycott would achieve very much.

So far Canada and Britain are the only other members of the Western alliance to advocate boycotting the Moscow games to punish the Soviet Union for its military intervention in Afghanistan.

Carter's appeal made it harder for his other Western allies to stay on the sidelines and leave the decision to their national Olympic committees, as many would prefer.

Continental European governments, turning over the issue again Monday at Carter's behest, pondered whether the impact of an Olympic ban on Moscow would outweigh the broken dreams of thousands of athletes.

Kurt Moeller, chairman of the Danish Olympic Committee, said it would be a catastrophe for sport if the Moscow games are wrecked.

"If the Western boycott takes effect the Moscow Olympics will be the last ever staged," he said.

But in European capitals politicians discussed the merits of such a boycott which, outside the Western alliance, has the backing of Saudi Arabia and the sympathy of China and Iran.

In Bonn, the West German government said it had great understanding for Carter's initiative in linking U.S. participation at the games with demands for a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Interior Minister Gerhart Baum had talks today with the two West German members of the International Olympic Committee, Willi Daume and Berthold Beitz. Daume said he was skeptical about prospects of boycotting the games.

Baum called for an emergency session of sports ministers of the European Council. The conservative opposition today advocated a West German boycott of the games saying participation in Moscow would be against the Olympic spirit.

But the government said it was studying Carter's call for a boycott. But the French so far seem unwilling to comply. Foreign Minister Jean Francois Pouget said France opposed sanctions against Moscow.

Former French Sports Minister Maurice Herzog, a member of the National Olympic Committee, said the committee would not back the U.S. call.

In Rome, Premier Francesco Cossiga has stayed out of the debate. But he may come under strong pressure to back the U.S. stand when he meets Carter in Washington next Friday.

Britain's Conservative government backs moves for a boycott of the Moscow Olympiad and wants the games transferred to another venue.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has allied herself more closely than any other European leader with Carter's policy of strong counter-measures against the Kremlin.



IAP photo
SPIES AWAY: Japanese police are shown with Yokihisa Miyanaga (head covered), alleged Soviet spy, in the Tokyo police station. Miyanaga and two others are suspected of leaking defense secrets to the USSR.

Detectives posed as lovers to catch Japanese spies

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (R) — Detectives, including a young couple posing as lovers in dimly-lit Tokyo alcys, played a major part in uncovering an alleged military spy-ring that passed Japanese secret to the Soviets, informed sources said Tuesday.

Taking a leaf out of a spy novel, detectives watched clandestine meetings for three months between a retired Japanese Army Maj. Gen. and a military attaché at the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, they added.

Police moved in on Friday night and arrested retired Maj. Gen. Yokihisa Miyanaga at his

house. They also detained two serving intelligence officers, Lt. Etsuchi Kashii and warrant Officer Tatsunetschi Oshima, on suspicion of spying for Moscow.

Col. Yuri Kozlov, the Soviet military attaché alleged to be involved in the case, left for Moscow in a hurry on Saturday, despite a request to appear for questioning at the Japanese Foreign Ministry.

The Embassy said later that he returned home because his mother was ill, and cited diplomatic immunity in rejecting the request.

A special squad of detectives, including a policeman, was organized to help crack the ring.

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Total: 21 in 20 years Canada expels Soviet spies

OTTAWA, Jan. 22 (AP) — Canada has ordered the expulsion of two Soviet military attaches and embassy chauffeur for espionage activity, Foreign Minister Flora McDonald announced.

She said the trio had obtained classified material from an American citizen, paying him for the information. The material and the money were exchanged in Ottawa, she said, Monday.

Further details on the identity of the American and the information involved were not immediately revealed.

The officials expelled were Capt. Igor A. Bardeev, who is military, naval and air

attaché, Col. Eduard Alexsanjan, assistant military attaché and V.J. Sokolov, a chauffeur.

They must leave within the next week, McDonald said. She said she told Soviet Ambassador Alexander Yakovlev the expulsions were unrelated to the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

In the past 20 years a total of 21 diplomats from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China have been formally ordered to leave Canada for suspected espionage. In addition, a number of other spies have been quickly kicked out of the country, a federal security report said.

Dominicans lathered up about fate of soap operas

SANTO DOMINGO, Jan. 22 (AP) — Dominicans are up in arms over a draft bill recently approved by the Chamber of Deputies restricting the broadcast of soap operas on radio and television to late-night hours.

The Broadcasting Association (ADORA) said it is "completely opposed" to the pending legislation, and newspapers throughout the country are calling the measure a violation of freedom of expression.

Manuel Cruz Ascencio, an Opposition Reformist party deputy, introduced the bill that would banish to after 10 p.m. the popular programs which he said had "no literary, cultural or artistic value whatever."

The bill is now before the senate but is not scheduled for a vote until March.

Cruz Ascencio claimed the programs make marital infidelity attractive and threaten the stability of the home and family.

He said "women and maids" spend too

much time watching the ten soap operas offered daily on the country's one governmental and four private television stations.

Many residents of the Dominican Republic, which shares the Caribbean island of Hispaniola with Haiti, as well as other Latin Americans, are devoted fans of the "television novellas" that recount the lives, loves and miseries of various fictional characters.

The genre was developed in the United States, where the programs are called "soap operas" because the commercial sponsors were generally firms that produced soap and household cleaning products.

Adora received another jolt when the director of the Public Entertainment and Broadcasting Commission interrupted its meeting protesting the pending legislation to say she wanted to censor the programs.

"The problem is," said Zaida Giacbra, "that the biggest fans of these programs are maids, so dinner is often late."

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The only democracy in the Middle East

By Michael Adams

It is amazing how easy we all find it to detect the faults of others, which seem so conspicuous and so difficult to excuse, while at the same time we can overlook entirely our own shortcomings — or, if we are aware of them at all, can dismiss them as trivial and perfectly harmless eccentricities to which no one could take serious exception.

This is a common human failing and we are all subject to it. The British certainly are and I believe that my readers, if they will search their hearts, will agree that the Arabs are too. But none of us are capable of such a split image of the world as the Israelis. For most of us, reality sometimes asserts itself, try as we may to ignore it, we are aware from time to time, at the back of our minds, that we are occasionally at fault and that we tend to give ourselves the benefit of the doubt.

Not so the Israelis. In their own eyes, they can do no wrong — and if others criticize them, it is because those others are prejudiced, misled, or down-right anti-Semitic. It is because of this kind of hostile prejudice that the United Nations so often condemns the actions of the Israeli government; or that President Carter accuses them of bad faith in the matter of the settlements in the occupied territories; or that Amnesty International persists in making these tiresome allegations about the ill-treatment of political detainees in Israel. If other people could only learn to see the Israelis as they see themselves, all these petty slanders would be dismissed with the contempt which they deserve.

I was reminded of all this when I listened last week to a prominent Israeli talking to a British audience (an audience of specialists in the affairs of the Middle East) about Israel's policy on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank. The speaker adopted a tone of reasoned moderation as he explained how anxious the Israelis were to find a pattern of coexistence with the Palestinians. They recognized that the Palestinians would like to be free of the occupation, that they would like to be able to exercise the right of self-determination; and if the Israelis felt it necessary to deny them this right and to maintain the occupation, this was only out of a justifiable apprehension about the consequences of making any concessions in the matter — consequences not only for Israel's security, but for the stability of the region as a whole (and here of course he began to talk of radicalism and communism as dangers which would automatically follow from any concessions to the Palestinians, etc).

He was thrown onto the defensive when the meeting was opened to discussion and he found that his audience had a very different view from his own about Israeli policy and about Palestinian rights —

and about the probable consequences, for everybody (including Israel), of continuing to deny those rights. But then his tone changed to one of injured innocence and he began to talk about the need for Western countries to support Israel because it was "the only democracy in the Middle East." And when even that bad little effect on his listeners, you could almost hear him saying to himself "here we go again, it's that old prejudice coming to the surface as usual and making every-one gang up on poor innocent little Israel."

It was an interesting example of the way even some of the most intelligent Israelis can blind themselves to the real reasons for their present unpopularity and isolation. And it was interesting too to see how little effect his arguments had on that audience, even the argument about Israel being "the only democracy in the Middle East." If you had asked them, many of the Englishmen in that audience would have had critical things to say about the lack of democratic practice and of freedom of speech in most Arab countries today. But they were too well-informed to be taken in by the myth of Israel as a democratic country in anything but name.

Indeed, for many Israelis these days it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain that Israel is any longer a liberal or egalitarian society. There is too much evidence of discrimination between Jews and non-Jews, and even between different

categories of Jews. There is the uncomfortable fact that only a tiny proportion of the positions of influence in Israel are in the hands of the "oriental" Jews who now make up more than half of the Israeli population. And the press in Israel has recently been drawing attention to the shocking treatment of foreign workers (not only Arabs) who go to work in the "democratic" Jewish paradise.

A particular example which has received a lot of publicity lately has been in connection with the new military bases which are being built in the southern Negev to compensate for the loss of the bases which the Israelis have evacuated in Sinai before handing the area back to the Egyptians. The Israelis have brought in thousands of workers from Portugal and Thailand to build these bases and journalists who went down to the Negev to see how the work was getting on have been startled by what they found.

The Thai workers who are building an air force base in the Uvda valley, 40 kilometers north of Eilat, are housed in a labor camp which is under permanent armed guard. According to the Israeli newspaper *Ma'ariv*, Uvda has been declared a military zone: no one is allowed to enter the camp and the Thai workers may not leave it, even on their free time. In this respect the Portuguese workers at another site at Mitzpe-Rimon (also in the Negev) are a little better off: they can leave the camp when they have a day off, but they have to be back in

Russia's bogus self-criticism

By David Wedgwood Benn

LONDON —

The celebrated Soviet practice of "criticism and self-criticism" in factories and workplaces is open to abuse and is sometimes bogus, according to a recent Soviet book on the psychology of industrial management.

In a remarkably hard-hitting attack on what they describe as "pseudo-criticism and pseudo-self-criticism," Dmitrii Kaldailov and Yevgenii Suimenco present a detailed list of the commonest abuses.

At the top is "criticism for the settling of personal scores." This is always veiled and the critic never discloses what his selfish aims and intentions really are.

Next comes "criticism in order to maintain or enhance one's own position or prestige." Here the critic need not be motivated by spite and he may even criticize himself, which creates an impression of impartiality."

But what often happens is that "utterly undistinguished people, who are mediocre in their everyday

work, will all of a sudden display an uncommon zeal at meetings." In due course, "having come to the notice of the management... they begin to get elected to various commissions."

Some factory managers will censure their staff simply as a style of work." This, the authors say, can lead to "peevishness, pemptoriness and even insults." At other times managerial censure is intended just "for show," to impress the authorities; staff are not meant to take it seriously.

The authors note that quite often after a factory meeting the manager will "console" someone he has criticized (usually a manager one rank junior): "Don't be angry... I had to, you understand." The victim... "accepts this 'consolation' from his superior as a guarantee that the criticism involves no serious consequences for him."

Criticism of management by staff is sometimes stage-managed by "lascars speeches." For example, the audience at a factory meeting might be astonished to hear a critical speech from an official widely regarded as "someone who wouldn't move a step without the manager's instructions."

But many are skeptical. They remember how the speaker "went to the manager the day before with

the script of his speech; and they are inclined to assume that it was the manager himself who suggested including "an element of criticism." The meeting was to be attended by a representative of the (Communist Party) city committee: there must be criticism."

A manager who really expects to come under fire may resort to "preemptive criticism"; that is, give instructions for "material to be collected... to compromise an objectionable subordinate." (Subordinates, too, sometimes try to forestall reprimands by making unfounded complaints against management.)

Kaldailov and Suimenco may possibly be reflecting the official policy of trying to encourage criticism from within the system while totally denying any bearing to dissidents who oppose the system itself.

The authors also have something to say about the obligation of Soviet managers to deliver political reports to their workers. This is useful, so the authors argue, provided the workers hold their manager in high regard. If they do not, then he can "lose out hopelessly," and his political speech-making should be delegated to others. — (OFNS)

saudi press review

1

Most newspapers led Tuesday with the Council of Ministers' conference. *Al Jadid* highlighted Interior Minister Prince Naif's announcement that his ministry would soon issue a statement on the fate of the remaining accused in the Holy Haram incident. The report on a new university hospital in Jeddah received prominence on the front page of *Al Jadid* while *Al Youm* gave front-page treatment to the statement of Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) that the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference would be held in Islamabad on schedule.

Newspaper editorials concentrated on the situation in Afghanistan and next week's Islamic Foreign Minister's conference. They reiterated the significance of Islamic solidarity and urged the countries of the world to adopt a united international approach to confront Soviet Communist danger. The papers also dealt with the so-called aut-

onomy in Israeli-occupied Arab territory and the Arab League's activities in connection with the Lebanese crisis.

Dwelling on Islamic solidarity, *Al Jadid* said that the late King Faisal's distinctive policy had attracted the Arab and Islamic states toward his call for solidarity, though he suffered criticism and accusations at the time. Those who opposed his idea, later supported him and became the first beneficiaries of Islamic solidarity. Presently, the paper said, several member countries of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) are trying to create a rift in this solidarity. It added that the rulers of these countries are not concerned with the conditions of Muslims in Afghanistan. Evidence will be forthcoming showing that they prefer to live like puppets under Soviet control.

The paper added that if such states considered themselves friends of the Soviet Union, they

should ask it to relinquish occupation of the country which professes the same faith as they do. They would have fulfilled a friendly obligation by doing so, it said.

Al Jadid dealt with Monday's meeting of the Council of Ministers and its concern over the situation in Afghanistan. It endorsed the council's views that the Afghan issue is primarily an Islamic issue and, as such, the Islamic nation should find a solution. If the case is handled beyond its Islamic framework, the paper said, it would be bereft of right and justice. The paper hoped that the Islamabad conference would be able to help resolve the crisis.

Al Jadid also said that political developments in Afghanistan necessitate a strong Islamic approach while effective help is needed for the heroic Muslims brothers in Afghanistan. *Al Youm* warned against the dangerous Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and wondered if the declared

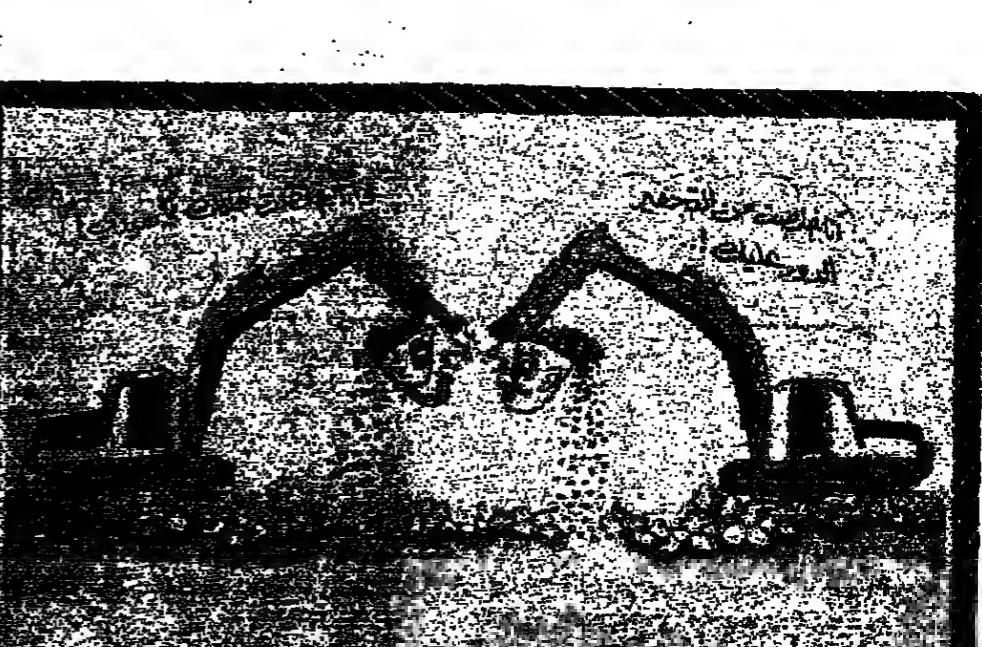
U.S. measures against the Soviets had any use.

The paper stated

strongly that such measures would not prove sufficient to check the Communist advance in Central Asia and urged a united international stance to confront the dangerous policy of the Soviet Union.

Al Jadid commented on the so-called autonomy in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and Gaza sector, saying that the Israeli plan reflected its expansionist policy which aimed at perpetuating its occupation of the Arab lands and "melting the Arab society in the furnace of Zionist rancon."

In an editorial, *Al Jadid* welcomed the Arab League's efforts in resolving the Lebanese crisis. It referred to the League's Secretary General, Chedli Klibi's current tour of Europe and said that the Arab League strives to play an active and effective role in Arabas well as international affairs.



(1) "I've done enough, you start."

(2) "But, I've already finished!"

— AL Youm

هذا من الأجل

Where mankind feeds on itself, like monsters of the deep

By Hugh McIvorney

JOHANNESBURG — The determined elite is supposed to change every hindrance into an advantage but the black sports in South Africa has more problems than can use. As if the social, political and economic malfunctions were not enough, he is ordered with a psychological pressure that is to be measured in decades rather than years.

Moving around Soweto, the black township that is Johannesburg's animus, the instinct of impression is that the most basic deprivation is the loss of defiance. Blame acceptance everywhere. The hostility, the sense of snobbery that is the atmosphere of Harlem or the ghettos of Cleveland and Detroit is as acute as obscene noise in a monastery.

And yet these are dangerous places. Between June of 1978 and June of 1979, 507 blacks were murdered in Soweto, where the black population is not far short of two million.

Football is a classic manifestation of that self-destructive current. To be prominent in

the game is to put your life in jeopardy. Washington Mposula ran Orlando Pirates, a club in Soweto that had to remarkable success under the management of Alex Forbes, a Scot who once did great deeds on the field for Arsenal. Mposula was a local headmaster and, finally, a man of integrity. "He wouldn't let the Tsoises, the gangsters, get at the money," says Forbes. "So one day they just walked into his home and blew his head off."

The trains taking the workers home to Soweto on a Friday night contain two or three men who are going to lose their lives because their wages invite a sharpened screwdriver in the ribs, a knife in the throat or a honed spoke of a bicycle wheel shoved into the back. Sometimes the spoke does not kill, which helps to explain the high proportion of paraplegics in Soweto.

The difference between the blacks of South Africa and their cousins in the United States is that here the violence is turned inwards. Crime statistics in this country make those of West European nations look like a list of misdemeanors, but their terrible dimensions are related to viciousness perpetrated by blacks upon blacks.

Ewart Neoc, the head man at Kaizer Chiefs, now the most popular club in Soweto, went out into the East Rand to look at a player he had thought of signing and was knifed for his interests. He died.

Jomo Sono is one of several footballers from Soweto whose talent translates into the

world game. He has been in America, playing for the New York Cosmos and lately for the Atlanta Chiefs. He is a forward with the close control and quick turn that encourage visitors to compare the best African players with Brazilians.

After living the life of a sports star in America, he comes back here to find that, however comfortable the house he builds for himself may be, it has to be erected on a plot that the Government allocates to him, and even in Soweto he can never own that land, only lease it.

"The hardest thing for me is that I cannot live where I want to live," says Sono. "The best way to tell you the difference between being

Soweto's essence is flatness. Over the vast acreage of the township, the little brick structures spread in an endless vista, clothing the hills with the lowest of low profiles.

in America and being in South Africa is to tell about getting off an airplane. At the airport in America I am just another passenger. Here, when I walked down the steps from the plane at Johannesburg airport, I could feel the pressure closing in on my head. It was something I could feel."

It is something that the interloper can feel and can see in the eyes of the black men in the street as they move aside to let him pass. Sano, with a worldwide enthusiasm for sponsorship, has created something called the Boxing Academy of Soweto. A man with a hose was lubricating the lawns in front of that dull, oblong building the other day and trying to make himself heard above the babble issuing from the beer hall across the dusty road.

It was impossible to quieten the suspicion that the beer hall was saying more about Soweto than the boxing academy ever could.

Punt Janson, the Minister of Sport, is considered *verlig*, that is enlightened, among National Party politicians but his pronouncements embrace the realities that are to be met in Soweto. When he talked to a session of the National Party's Natal congress in Durban a month ago, Janson said that maverick sportsmen who defied government policy and joined clubs of other races were a dying breed.

The few white cricketers who had joined Asian clubs in Natal were, he assured his

agreeable audience, no longer heard of. Theo he took time off to ridicule the rugby-playing Watsoo brothers for their flaunting of the pass laws in the Eastern Cape.

Janson speaks from a certain kind of strength. A place like Soweto is a masterpiece of psychological architecture. Its essence is flatness. Every house is single storey, plain and limited as a garden shed. Over the vast acreage of the township, the little brick structures spread in an endless vista, clothing the hills with the lowest of low profiles.

"Tenements have juice," a New York Irish journalist said when he had restored himself to the decompression chamber of the Rand International Hotel. "Those people aren't even allowed to stir up by one another."

Kliptown is Soweto's slum, the kind of area humans inhabit only because the rats don't fancy it. Much of its society is made up of jobless, hideously impoverished Coloreds and albinos, the pariahs' parish.

"Yes I would like Gerrie to win," George

Smith told me earnestly before last week's Coetzee-Tate world heavyweight clash. "This is my motherland, I am South African and although John Tate is black I am on the side of my countryman."

A large part of that opinion may have been caused but it is clear that the voiceless majority of South Africa do not find racial aggression a natural reaction. The fight in Pretoria aroused only ambiguity.

Political consciousness has been so effectively trampled that resentment of Afrikaners in sport is stirred only when repression is made personal, as it was in Kallie Knoetze, an earlier opponent of John Tate, who also happened to be a former policeman who had shot and maimed a black youth.

Gerrie Coetzee is an Afrikaner who has made enough friendly utterances about blacks to blunt their suspicions and for him they are able to dredge up the remnants of a patriotism that cannot fail to astonish. (OFNS)



January 25

A motorcycle race in a wadi

By a Staff Writer

can call 692700, and ask for extension 2729. Hochtief employees were pleased with the turnout last year and are hoping for an even larger showing this January.

JEDDAH — A motorcross race is to be held here, in a wadi near the site of the new international airport, on January 25. Organized by employees of the West German firm, Hochtief, the main construction contractor of the new airport, the race is the second to be held in Jeddah.

Contestants are asked to be at the starting line at 11 a.m. Signs on Medina Road near the cement factory should, the organizers say, ease any difficulty in finding the spot. The entry fee is SR5 and motorcycles of 125 ccm, 250 ccm and 500 ccm are welcome.

For further information, those interested

in the days when school children formed what could only be called motorcycle gangs are long past — the hazards of traffic and urban sprawl have rendered them extinct — conditions outside the city are still ideal for motorcycle racing. The smooth sand and level ground of the small wadi chosen for the race are the natural equal of any course in the world.

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Oman studies OAPEC, but won't join OPEC

MUSCAT, Jan. 22 (R) — Oman was considering joining the 10-nation Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), but not the larger Vienna-based OPEC, a senior official Salem Muhammad Shaban said Monday.

"For small producers like Oman the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) could be more of a liability than an asset," Shaban, undersecretary of the ministry of petroleum and minerals, said.

But he said the Kuwait-based OAPEC was different. "It provides us flexibility and the feeling of being a part of the Arab family," he added.

"We are seriously considering becoming a member of OAPEC," Shaban said, adding that a decision was expected shortly.

OAPEC formed nearly a decade ago has become an important vehicle for joint Arab action for the development of petrochemical industries. It does not concern itself with oil production and pricing policies of the member states.

Shaban mentioned OPEC's production and pricing policies among other unspecified

attitudes in the organization which could constrain Oman as a member.

Shaban said one important reason for joining OAPEC was that it afforded an opportunity for coordinating Arab energy policies and for "putting our drop of crude oil in the Arab pool."

It also meant Oman could draw on OAPEC's technical expertise and financial resources to develop its oil gas industries, he said.

Shaban also said that Oman would not raise its current oil prices during the first quarter of this year unless there were compelling reasons, like another OPEC price hike.

By OPEC and OAPEC rules Oman qualifies for membership because its main export is crude oil, which last year totaled 107.5 million barrels.

OPEC's seven Arab member states — Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Libyan Jamahiriya, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) — are also in the OAPEC. Its three other members are Bahrain, Syria and Egypt, but Cairo's membership was suspended

a year ago for signing a peace treaty with Israel.

Poor nations hit world order

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22 (R) — President Zia Ur Rahman of Bangladesh, one of the world's poorest countries, said Tuesday that the teeming millions of the developing nations were no longer willing to remain shackled to an unjust world order.

President Zia told the Third World conference of the United Nations Industrial

Development Organization (UNIDO) here that he sensed "a lack of political will on the part of developed countries in the way the net value of aid to the Third World had declined in real terms between 1975 and 1977."

President Zia said the oil crisis was symptomatic of a lack of adequate international cooperation and understanding.

Pacific islands seek OPEC aid

SWA, Fiji, Jan. 22 (AP) — South Pacific island countries plan to send a high level delegation to OPEC headquarters in Vienna within a few months to ask for aid for their region from the petroleum exporting countries, an official said.

A delegation from the South Pacific Forum, an association of independent island states, is to present a brief prepared by the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation (SPEC), the forum's secretariat, SPEC's Deputy Director John Shepherd said.

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Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Tuesday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.3625
Pound Sterling	7.70	7.71	7.69
Deutsche Mark (100)	195.00	195.50	194.50
Swiss F (100)	211.00	212.00	210.50
French F (100)	83.00	83.50	83.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.00	42.00
Lebanese Lira (100)	103.25	103.00	
Syrian Lira (100)	83.50	86.60	
Egyptian Pound	4.58	4.52	
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.37	f2.37	
Jordanian Dinar	11.50	11.45	
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.95	89.95	
Qatari Rival (100)	91.00	91.00	
Bahraini Dinar	8.94	8.94	
Iranian Rival (100)	25.00	—	
Iraqi Dinar (100)	10.00	—	
Yemeni Rival (100)	74.50	74.10	
Moroccan Dirham (100)	85.00	91.00	
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.55	
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.15	
Gold kg.	78,700.00	9,300.00	
10 Tolas bar	—	—	
Silver Kg.	—	—	
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.40	—	14.15
Canadian Dollar	2.00	—	
Belgian Franc (1,000)	120.00	119.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	176.00	176.80	176.30
Spanish Peso	50.00	51.50	
Greek Drachma (1,000)	82.00	—	
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	46.00	
Singapore	—	1.58	

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel : 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON THE

22ND JANUARY, 1980 4TH RABI AWAL, 1400

Beth	vessel	Agent	2 Cargo	Arrival
3.	Ibn Rushd	Kanoo	ContreSalt/Steel	21.1.80
4.	Climax Pearl	O.Trada	Durra	20.1.80
5.	Lena Kay	O.Trade	Sorghum	5.1.80
6.	Larch	Alireza	Containers/General	21.1.80
8.	Union Hodeidah	O.C.E.	Contrs./Barley	19.1.80
10N	Panormos	O.C.E.	Timber/Paper/Tiles	20.1.80
10S	Sea Star	Ba Aboud	Durra	18.1.80
11.	Syros	O.C.E.	Frozen Poultry	18.1.80
12.	Rio Dulce	Alireza	Tractors/Candy	19.1.80
13.	Barge 338-1	Gulf	Canned Food	19.1.80
15S	Fahad	Sadak	Bldg. Materials	18.1.80
15N	Mar Cadiz	O.C.E.	Durra	—
16.	Visurgis	H.S.S.C.	Citrus Fruits	13.1.80
18.	Achilleus	Rolooco	Containers	21.1.80
20.	North Empress	Red Sea	Bulk Cement	18.1.80
22.	Katherine	Gulf	Rebar	11.1.80
23.	Emanuel	O.C.E.	Gen/Steel/Timber	20.1.80
25.	Laconikos	Kanoo	Reefer	22.1.80
35.	Oakland	Rezayat	Rice/Asbestos/Gen.	20.1.80
41.	Apostolos 'A'	Alpha	Containers	21.1.80
42.	Hanna Lu	Algosaibi	Barley	16.1.80
Ro Ro	Stride Juno	H.S.S.C.	Contrs./Gen./Steel	21.1.80
			Ro Ro Units	21.1.80

KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT DAMMAM

SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS
OF 4.3.1400/22.1.1980 CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS

5.	Ocean Strength	A.E.T.	General	21.1.80
9.	Elmani	Kanoo	General/Conts	19.1.80
10.	New Beach	Gulf	Loading Urea	20.1.80
13.	Ilgan	U.E.P.	General/Steel	22.1.80
16.	Herefordshire	Kanoo	General	21.1.80
21.	Foreythia (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	20.1.80
22.	San Pedro	Rezayat	Container/Gen.	22.1.80
23.	Finn Amer	S.M.C.	Containers	22.1.80
24.	Fort Royal	S.M.C.	Ro/Ro	22.1.80
25.	Hellenic Valour	Gulf	General	21.1.80
29.	Asia Yukho	Gulf	Barley in Bags	19.1.80
30.	Mishael Al Kulaib	Ori	General/Steel	21.1.80
31.	Malacca Maru	Gosaibi	Cement Silo VSL	14.78
35.	Psara Flag	S.M.C.		

Oil company nationalized in Zambia

LUSAKA, Jan. 22 (R) — Zambia has decided to nationalize the stocks and installations of an oil storage company owned jointly by local subsidiaries of six major oil companies, oil industry sources said Tuesday.

The government told oil company representatives last week that on Friday Jan. 18 it was taking over an estimated 56,000 cubic meters of refined oil products, worth about \$17.5 million in the tanks of the Neala Oil Storage Company (NOSCO) in the northern copperbelt, the sources said.

Mobil, Caltex, AGIP and Total own one-sixth each of NOSCO. Shell-BP, Zambia Limited in which the Zambian government has a majority stake, owns one-third of the storage company and provides the management.

NOSCO General Manager Patrick Chisanga said the companies would be compensated for the oil and negotiations would be arranged for the government to buy the installations, the source said.

The government already owns the Tazama pipeline, which carries oil from the Indian Ocean port of Dar Es Salaam.

The NOSCO takeover gives the government control of the whole import, refining and storage network, but leaves distribution in the hands of the individual companies, the sources said.

Soviets bomb for oil

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP) — The Soviet Union may have used an atomic blast last fall to try to stimulate oil production according to scientists at the U.S. Geological Survey.

Scientists Jack Rachlin and James W. Clarke report that they have pinpointed an underground nuclear test observed last Oct. 4 as occurring in the oil-rich middle region of western Siberia.

Reportedly the area contains a giant shale oil field and the scientists speculate that the blast was set off to trigger production by fracturing the tight shale. The Russians have experimented with atomic blasts in the vicinity of oil fields in the past.

Reserves in this field have been estimated as high as 10 billion barrels, but so far only about 10 million barrels have been produced.



TREMENDOUS TIRE: The largest tire in the world, shown here in Akron, Ohio, USA, is 11 feet high and is used on massive earthmoving vehicles. A person appears as a canary while looking into the inner rim.

Sudan receives fishing equipment

Japan loans Egypt \$133m

TOKYO, Jan. 22 (R) — Japan plans to give Egypt official loans totalling \$133 million for projects to modernize agriculture, communications, electric power generation, and transportation, the foreign ministry here said Tuesday.

The loans, from the government's overseas economic cooperation fund, will be for 30 years, including a 10-year grace period, with annual interest of three per cent.

The loans, which will be pledged for the financial year ending in March, compared with a total of \$125 million given to Egypt by Japan in fiscal 1978 to improve bilateral

economic ties, the ministry added.

Japan also has decided to provide \$833,000 worth of fishing equipment to Sudan to help that country to expand coastal fishing, the foreign ministry said Tuesday.

Japanese equipment and materials will include small-size ship engines, fishing nets, refrigerated trucks for use by the African country's government-run corporation, the ministry said.

In a separate grant aid to Sudan, Japan also will extend the equivalent of \$416,000 for improving nutrition standards of that country the ministry added.

PARIS court rejects Citibank appeal

PARIS, Jan. 22 (AP) — A Paris civil court on Monday rejected an appeal by the Paris Branch of Citibank which had sought to free funds temporarily frozen at the request of Bank Markazi, Iran's central bank.

The ruling said that the blocked funds would be limited to \$5.17 million, adding that it was a "conservative" measure pending the final judgement on the case.

The freeze was carried out Wednesday on evidence Citibank, they second-largest bank in the United States, owed the Iranian Central Bank \$50 million. The sum was a fixed

deposit due for repayment Dec. 19. It was not repaid because of President Jimmy Carter's order for freezing Iranian deposits in American banks.

The Citibank funds were frozen at the Bank of France and at Banque Internationale Pour L'Afrique Occidentale private bank which acts as a clearing body for Citibank Paris.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date

<tbl_r cells="5" ix="2" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1"

B.C.

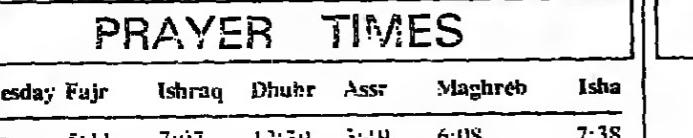
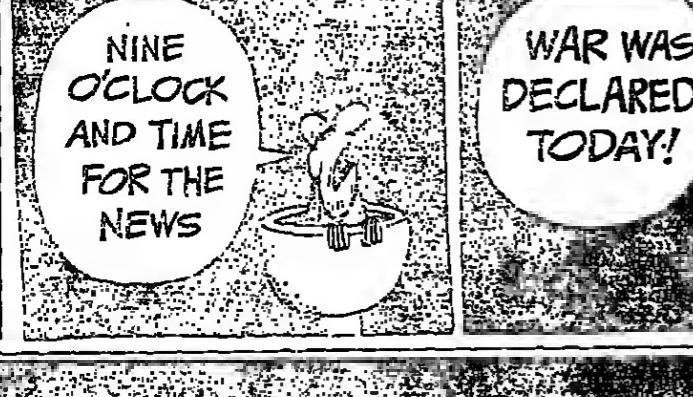
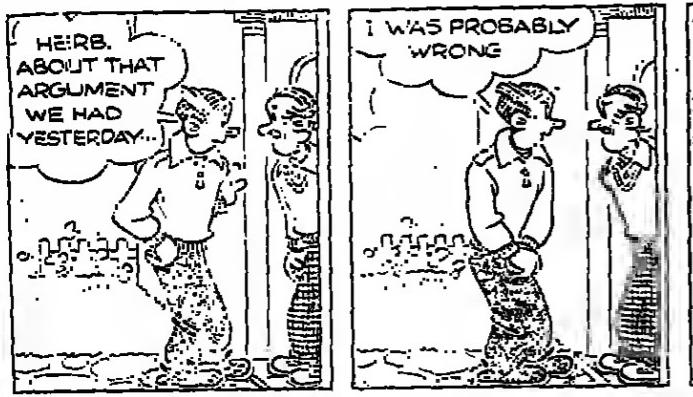
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD

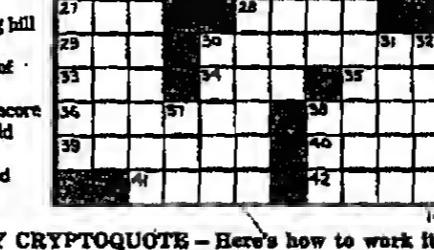


DENNIS THE MENACE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword
by THOMAS JOSEPH
ACROSS
1 U.S. missile 10 Brookwater
2 Stylish 11 Visionary
3 Ladd's 12 Artist
4 "This Gun 13 DOWN
for --" 1 Big Beverly
5 Keep secret 2 India's
6 Indigo plant 3 official
7 Chemical language
8 suffix 4 Christie
9 Initials 5 murder
10 for Werner 6 setting
11 Erhard 7 Elec. unit
12 Frequently: 8 Engrave
post. 9 For-seeking
13 What most 10 events
habits are 11 this judge?
14 Maxx 12 Get rid of
or Slammex 13 Fingers
15 Like 14 Tyke's
16 Siff Walton 15 plaything
17 Heston 16
18 White sauce 17 Scandina-
19 Scandinavian bay 18 King: Lat.
20 Farm 19 Structure
21 structure 20 Elec. unit
22 Elec. unit 21 "La
23 Boheme" 22 Jutting Hill
24 Likely 23 Youth of
25 Death of 24 a man
26 a man 25 -- the score
27 -- the score (pay old
debt)
28 Chirped 26 Dwell

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE — Here's how to work it:
A X Y D L B A X E
is LONGFELLOW

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's; X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

SKAUA WM H QWZMRWI, H QWZO
EY YUAHLMEZUR, PASVAAZ HNN
IAUMEZM EY WZSANNWFAZXA,
KEVACAU HZSHFEZWMSWX SKAWU

LEURN ETNEEQ. — ZEULHZ QETFNEM
Yesterday's Cryptogram: WISDOM IS OPTIMISM NEARER
WHEN WE STOOP THAN WHEN WE SOAR.—WILLIAM
WORDSWORTH

Rex's Believe It or Not!



Contract Bridge : B. Jay Becker

Bidding Quiz

You deal and open with One Diamond on this hand:

+A9 +10 +AQ852 +AQJ63

What would you bid next if partner responded with:

1. One spade.
2. One notrump.
3. Two clubs.
4. Two diamonds.
5. Three diamonds.

1. Two clubs. It is true you have 17 high-card points and good distribution, and might have had 18 high-card points and less attractive distribution. It could therefore be argued that a two club bid does not do justice to your hand, and that you should bid three clubs.

2. Four clubs. A small size is practically certain and all our cards are available for bidding four clubs.

3. Three clubs. You can't tell yet whether you belong in game; it depends mostly on whether partner has minimum or maximum values for the two diamond bid. Three clubs (forcing) is the beginning of an effort to reach five diamonds. You hope later to profit partner into game.

4. Four clubs. A small size is practically certain and all our cards are available for bidding four clubs.

5. Five clubs. There is even chance of losing a game after partner responds one notrump, and again you bid only two clubs.

6. Two clubs. There is no fully adequate bid you can make at this point; the problem now is how to paint a

picture of both your distribution and your high-card values. Partner will naturally assume you have four-card spade length for the two spade bid, but you plan to correct that impression later on by raising him violently in clubs. Such a sequence would mark you with a singleton or void in hearts.

Possible alternative responses to two clubs are four clubs and five hearts.

7. Three clubs. You can't tell yet whether you belong in game; it depends mostly on whether partner has minimum or maximum values for the two diamond bid. Three clubs (forcing) is the beginning of an effort to reach five diamonds. You hope later to profit partner into game.

8. Four clubs. A small size is practically certain and all our cards are available for bidding four clubs.

9. Five clubs. There is even chance of losing a game after partner responds one notrump, and again you bid only two clubs.

10. Two clubs. There is even chance of losing a game after partner responds one notrump, and again you bid only two clubs.

11. Course, partner may keep bidding on regardless of how many grand slam tries you made, in that case, you settle for a small slam in diamonds.

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Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth Sign.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Attendance at a party now could lead to an invitation to travel. Welcome the chance to expand your circle of friends.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)

Business opportunities are highlighted, and you seem to have more than one iron in the fire. Investigate retirement and pension plans.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 20)

You have every right to feel optimistic about a close contact, and today's shared pleasures should further that closeness!

CANCER (June 21 to July 22)

Knowing that others appreciate you enables you to really put your heart into your work today. Superiors will take notice, too!

LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22)

An excellent time for circulating among friends, attending group functions, and generally making a good impression on others.

PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Someone may have put in a good word for you. In any case, a new career opportunity is practically yours for the asking. Be attentive

ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Wednesday Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca 5:44	7:07	12:54	3:49	6:08	7:38
Medina 5:51	7:11	12:42	3:46	6:04	7:34
Nejd 5:16	6:34	12:07	3:13	5:31	7:01

SAUDI RADIO

(English Service)

On FM at 98 Megahertz in 3.2 meter band
On SW at 11,885 MHz in 25 meter band
On MW at 1485 Kilohertz in 202 meter band

WEDNESDAY

Afternoon Transmission
2:00 Opening

2:01 Holy Quran

2:05 Gems of Guidance

2:10 Key to Their Success

2:21 On Islam

2:31 Round and About

Evening Transmission

9:00 Opening

9:01 Holy Quran

9:05 Gems of Guidance

9:10 Light Music

9:15 Top of the Pops

9:45 Companions of the Prophet

10:00 A Viewpoint

10:10 Music

10:15 NEWS

10:25 S.A. A Daily Chronicle

10:30 A Selection of Music

11:00 A Leaf on Life's Notebook

11:10 Music

11:15 Latin Music

11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams

12:00 Closedown

BBC

Morning Transmission

8.00 World News

8.09 Twenty-Four Hours

News Summary

8.30 Sarah Ward

8.45 'World Today'

9.00 Newsdesk

9.30 Opera Star

10.00 World News

10.09 Twenty-Four Hours

News Summary

10.30 Sarah Ward

10.45 Something to Show You

11.00 World News

11.09 Reflections

11.15 Piano Style

11.30 Brain of Britain 1978

12.00 World News

12.09 British Press Review

12.15 World Today

12.30 Financial News

12.40 Look Ahead

12.45 The Tony Myatt Evening Transmission

1.15 Ulster in Focus

1.30 Discovery

2.00 World News

الرّيـن تـسـافـة

فندق زهرة الشرق - طريق المطار - تقاطع الجامعية
هاتف: ٢٧٦٨٥ / ٤٤٨٧٦ - ٢٧٦٩٣

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منطقة المطار - ٢٧٦٩٣ - ٢٧٦٨٥
الكونفدرالية - ٢٧٦٩٣ - ٢٧٦٨٥
مكتب البريد - ٢٧٦٩٣ - ٢٧٦٨٥

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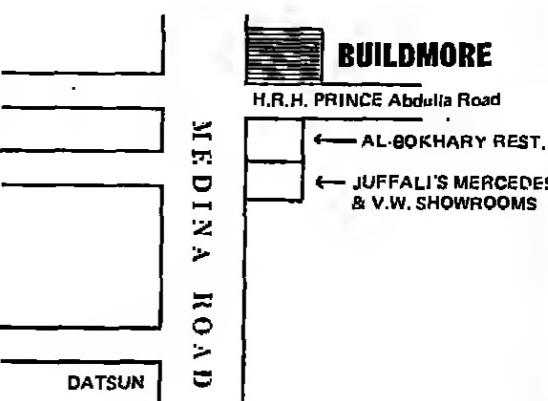
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Dammam

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Vessel's Name	E.T.A	CARGO	FROM
Dinoussien Prestige Mercantian Importer - II Meghna	17-1-80 22-1-80 25-1-80	Lumber Ro-Ro Gen.	San Vicente Barcelona Bombay
RECENT SAILING			
Golden Medina	13-1-80	Arrived 14-1-80	Sailed Cargo From
Lago Puyehue	30-12-79	18-1-80	Gen. Santos/Itajai, Rio Grande, Sao Francisco, Do Sul
Dinoussien Prestige	17-1-80	20-1-80	Lumber/San Vincente

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DHRAHRAN AIRPORT
SAUDI ARABIA

الإيام ٥ ربىء اول ١٤٠٠ هـ

PAGE 12

International

Iran anxiously awaits first presidential vote

TEHRAN, Jan. 22 (R) — On ballot papers which invoke the name of Allah, but not those of the candidates, Iranians will on Friday cast their votes for the first president in the history of their country.

With more than 100 candidates originally in the race, the Interior Ministry side-stepped the issue of listing them all on the ballot by leaving a blank space for voters to write in their choice.

For the more than 50 per cent of Adult Iranians who are illiterate this will mean calling on the help of their local Mullah or perhaps an electoral official to cast their ballot for them.

The possibilities for fraud which the procedure implies might have been expected to cause uproar among the electorate, but Iranians are so enthused about the prospect of making the first real electoral choice of their lifetimes that they seem happy to trust the system.

Previous polls in the post-revolutionary period have dealt with black and white issues and foregone conclusions — Islamic republic or monarchy? Islamic constitution, yes or no?

This time the electorate is faced with a real choice basically involving a handful of leading candidates who are likely to be judged on personality rather than policies.

The authorities have whittled down the original plethora of candidates to an official

eight who are allowed broadcasting time to present their electoral programs. But votes for the outsiders will be duly counted.

The top eight all fulfill the basic requirements for election — they are men, they are Shi'ite Muslims and they enjoy the confidence, or so they tell their election audiences, of Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Khomeini.

Although the powers of the president are clearly defined in the men constitution, the actual use made of them will depend on who is elected.

The president is constitutionally inferior to Khomeini and his relationship with the as yet unselected Council of Guardians will probably be defined by the man himself.

The Iranian who steps into the presidential office for the next four years has the authority to nominate the prime minister, sign treaties and international agreements and send back proposed legislation to the cabinet.

On paper the president's powers pale in comparison with those of Khomeini, who has the power to dismiss him and exceeds him in authority over the armed forces and the law.

Confronted by a list of more than 100 names, Khomeini this month waived his constitutional right to weed out the candidates and said he would leave it to the people to make their choice.

He later accused the bulk of minor candidates of bringing the election into dispute by putting their names forward in the first place and branded them as brainless pervers and counter revolutionaries.

His outburst gave the electoral and broadcasting authorities the opportunity to reduce the official field to eight.

They are Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, French-trained economist and proponent of nationalization; Hassan Habibi, who has clerical backing as well as close contacts with centrist politicians; Ahmad Madani, former naval commander and favorite of the middle classes; Dariush Forouhar, right-wing nationalist jailed under the Shah's regime; Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, the foreign minister who returned from exile with Khomeini; Sadeq Tabatabai, former government spokesman and son-in-law of the revolutionary leader; Kazem Sami, who failed as health minister to push through a national health bill and enjoys some support among left-wing and radical Islamic Groups; and Hassan Ayat, a member of the central committee of the Islamic Republican party.

Fifty-eight other candidates have been declared eligible to be elected in the unlikely event that they receive enough votes.

The election looks like being a three-cornered fight between Bani-Sadr, Habibi and Madani. Bani-Sadr, the finance minister, has said he is confident he will receive more than 50 per cent of the votes cast on Friday and so be elected on the first round.

If no clear winner emerges, the two top candidates will go forward to a run-off on Feb. 8.

Khomeini's refusal to name a favorite has done much to make the election an open race.

A second factor has been the disarray of the usually monolithic Islamic Republican party Iran's largest party, following the withdrawal of its official candidate, Jalaleddin Farsi, who was disqualified when it was discovered he had an Afghan father.

It has been thought that the party's efficient election machine would have been powerful enough to get the little-known university professor elected.

The party has yet to recover from the crisis and, although its machinery is likely to be put at the service of Habibi, it has refrained from making him its official candidate.

Habibi also has the backing of the important clerical societies around the country who exert a strong influence on village Mullahs and hence on the electorate.

But in an election in which ideological differences are thin and personality is everything, Habibi seems too much of a last-minute compromise to match the charisma of a Bani-Sadr or a Madani.

Bani-Sadr is campaigning on his plans to revive the economy with a unique program combining revolutionary theory and Koranic law. He has a microfilmed filing system which relates all aspects of economic life to the appropriate verses of the Koran.

While being an outspoken anti-American, a prerequisite for the holder of Iran's highest elective office, he showed during his brief tenure at the Foreign Ministry last November that he felt the U.S. embassy hostage affair a misguided adventure.

Madani projects the aura of potential strongman, an image based on his successful if ruthless crushing of Arab unrest in the southern province of Khuzestan.

His critics, particularly on the left, have hinted they have documents linking him with counter-revolution but he has so far survived the recent deadlock purge of centrist politicians and will probably capture the bulk of the middle class and secular vote.

A notable absentee from Friday's poll is former Premier Mehdi Bazargan, once considered a favorite for the presidency. His chances were effectively dashed by the Muslim students, holding the U.S. Embassy, who denounced his centrist freedom movement as the stooge of U.S. imperialism.

His middle of the road line is probably best represented in Friday's poll by Habibi, a close colleague of the former premier.



GRIEF : A man grasps the hand of a friend killed when a section of wooden grandstand collapsed at a Sincelejo, Colombia, bullring. Authorities say the death toll may rise as high as 300.

In disaster-ridden Colombia

Bullring toll may reach 300

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 22 (R) — The death toll from the fourth major disaster in Colombia in only two months could rise as high as 300, Red Cross officials said Tuesday.

So far, 222 bodies have been pulled from the wreckage of five temporary wooden stands which collapsed during a bullfight in the square of the Caribbean coast town of Sincelejo on Sunday, public health minister Alfonso Jaramillo said.

But some local families took away their dead and buried them privately without informing the authorities, the Red Cross officials said.

Another 500 people were injured. Most of them have concussions, broken limbs or spinal injuries, the officials said.

It was the world's worst sporting tragedy since May 24, 1964 when more than 300 people died in a Lima, Peru, football stadium after the referee disallowed a Peruvian goal against Argentina and the crowd rioted.

When the stands at Sincelejo collapsed, they were crowded with people watching

bullying on the second day of an annual five-day festival. Many more had taken shelter under the roof from heavy rain minutes before.

Less than two months ago, Colombia was shaken by an earthquake in which 45 people died and over 500 were injured. The following week, at least 100 people drowned and another 150 went missing when floods covered large areas in the center of the country.

Another earthquake on December 12 killed over 650 people and destroyed the houses of about 20,000 others.

The Colombian government was rushing more medicine, doctors, nurses and orthopedic equipment to hospitals in the Sincelejo area. Town authorities have set up a commission to investigate the cause of the disaster.

Meanwhile they have stopped the fiesta which attracts thousands of amateur bullfighters who try their luck alongside the professionals.



President Carter



George Bush

Kennedy vows to fight on

Carter grabs Iowa victory

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 22 (R) — President Jimmy Carter scored a stunning 2-1 victory over Senator Edward Kennedy Tuesday in the first major popularity test of the 1980 battle for the White House.

With 97 per cent of the Democratic votes counted in the Iowa presidential preference caucuses, Carter had 59 per cent of the vote to 31 per cent for the Senator, his challenger for the Democratic nomination.

His victory seemed based on wide public support for his handling of the crises in Iran and Afghanistan. Halting grain sales to the Soviet Union, unpopular with farmers in this grain-producing state, appeared to have had little impact.

But Kennedy, conceding defeat, immediately pledged to fight on all the way to the Democratic convention.

Ten per cent of the 100,000 Democrats taking part in their party's caucuses voted for uncommitted delegates.

California Governor Edmund Brown, who four days ago effectively withdrew from the race by asking his supporters to vote uncommitted, received only a handful of votes.

With 67 per cent of the Republican votes counted, outsider George Bush held a 33 to

Good Morning

By Jihad Khazan

On one page of one of London's major newspapers last weekend, I read four stories. Two of them made me thank my stars that nothing like this happens in the Arab world; and the other two made me despair of ever catching up with some aspects of life here — not in my lifetime at least.

The first story is of a young man who bought his girlfriend a dog as a Christmas present. The girl then appeared to fall for the dog more than for the giver. The man felt neglected. He brooded — not very long, it all happened since Christmas — and then went out and killed the dog. The court found jealousy no sufficient excuse — especially jealousy of a dog. He was sent to prison for six months and barred from owning a dog for ten years. The paper did not publish the disappointed lover's picture. We thus did not have the pleasure of seeing this man who lost his love to a mere dog.

The second story is of the row over the record Monty Python's Life of Brian — this is the record of a film which has already caused a great deal of trouble in London, and was banned in several areas. Like the film the record is nothing but a scurrilous and thoroughly witless attack on Christianity and its founder. Ireland has already banned the film and record;

Translated from Asharq Al-Awsat

Soviet science boss fired; Sakharov seized by police

MOSCOW, Jan. 22 (Agencies) — The official Tass news agency Tuesday reported that Vladimir A. Kirillin, chairman of the powerful State Committee of Science and Technology, had been relieved of his duties "at his request."

But Western diplomats in Moscow said they think the 67-year-old power engineering specialist was fired because his organization was not living up to the standards set by the ruling Communist party Politburo.

Meanwhile, Nobel peace laureate and dissident leader Andrei Sakharov was seized Monday by police on a Moscow street and taken away, apparently under arrest, an unidentified woman told Western reporters by telephone.

Foreign correspondents who went immediately to Sakharov's apartment were stopped at the door by two uniformed policemen who led them back to the elevator and said: "Everything will be announced shortly."

At the last session of the party's Central Committee plenum, Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev, in an unusual move, criticized a number of department heads and listed them by name.

Kirillin was not named by Brezhnev but the Science and Technology committee was. That fact linked with a newspaper article Kirillin wrote criticizing himself last Sept. 15 is the evidence the diplomats cite for their belief that the scientist was fired and had not resigned as Tass implied.

The one-paragraph Tass announcement provided no clues.

It was thought that Kirillin's career was most closely tied to that of Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin, who has not been seen in public for about four months. Kirillin's seat on the state committee is Dzermen M. Gvishiani, Kosygin's son-in-law.

As chairman of the committee, Kirillin was responsible for overseeing and coordinating scientific research and approving budgets for scientific projects.

His committee also was charged with assessing the technical level of Soviet products and the production process. The committee also advises the Soviet government on where it should spend its research money.

Brezhnev could have been directly referring to Kirillin and his committee last November at the party Central Committee meeting when he complained about economic shortcomings.

Brezhnev noted, for example, that "enormous efforts" had been put into completing large factories to produce fertilizer but that fertilizer production still was below plan.

"Now it turns out," Brezhnev said, "that there aren't enough raw materials and natural gas (for fertilizer production). What were people thinking about beforehand? Why did they give out money to build the factories if they weren't sure they would be able to function?"

Diplomats have said they doubt that the recent U.S. embargo on exports of high-technology to the Soviets had any bearing on Kirillin's departure from his high government post.

**DR. FAKHY
HOSPITAL
AL KHOBAR**

ANNOUNCES THE ARRIVAL OF
PROF. DR. AL ZAWAHRY
PROFESSOR & HEAD OF DERMATOLOGY
CAIRO UNIVERSITY ON
26 OF JANUARY 1980 FOR ONE WEEK
APPOINTMENTS FOR CONSULTATION
TO BE TAKEN IN ADVANCE.

MANAGEMENT

TEL: 8641960, 8641732, 8642322

دكتور من الأجل